I. Amendments to the Specification

Kindly amend paragraph **[0033]** of the published application as follows:

[0033] In operation, solid gas generators produce an inert or near inert gas such as nitrogen, which reduces the concentration of oxygen in a room below the level that will sustain combustion. However, the oxygen concentration is maintained at a sufficient level to meet the requirements of the National Fire Prevention Association's 2001 standard for clean agent Halon 1301 alternatives in normally occupied areas. The person having ordinary skill in this art knows that the National Fire Protection Association's 2001 standard (published by the NFPA entitled NFPA 2001 Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems ("NFPA 2001"), cited in an Information Disclosure Statement filed concurrently herewith) states in Section 1-1 of the document:

> **1-1 Scope.** This standard contains minimum requirements for total flooding and local application clean agent fire extinguishing systems. It does not cover fire extinguishing systems that use carbon dioxide or water as the primary extinguishing media, which are addressed by other NFPA documents. (emphasis added)

Immediately following paragraph [0033], please add new paragraphs [0033A] and [0033B] as follows:

[0033A] According to Subsection 1-5.1.1 of the NFPA 2001 document:

> **1-5.1.1** The fire extinguishing agents addressed in this standard shall be electrically nonconducting and leave no residue upon evaporation.

[0033B] Furthermore, the definition of clean agent is specified in Section 1-3.8 of the NFPA 2001 document as follows:

> **1-3.8 Clean Agent.** Electrically nonconducting, volatile, or gaseous fire extinguishant that does not leave a residue upon evaporation. The word agent as used in this document means clean agent unless otherwise indicated.